

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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subsequent week. For long advertisements, and for the insertion of
JOHN PENTON'S celebrated notices, cheapness and dispatch.

Volume XXVI.....No. 15

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Damon and Pythias.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond Street—
AN AFFAIR OF HONOR—MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS THEATRE, Broadway—THE LORD OF THE DANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

LAURA KERR'S THEATRE, No. 224 Broadway—
THE NEW YORKER.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Day and
Evening—MAGIC WELL—SILVER AND TEARS—LIVING ORGANS.BRANTON'S MINSTRELS, Metropolitan Hall, 47 Broadway—
THE MINSTRELS, SOLO, DANCES, &c.—SOURCES OF TRIUMPH.HOGUE & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Garden, Broadway—
ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—HAPPY NEW YEAR.CANNIBAL MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway—Songs,
DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Wednesday, January 16, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for

The propeller Australasia, Capt. Hockley, will leave
this port today for Liverpool.The European mail will close in this city this morning
at eight o'clock.The European Edition of the Herald will be published
at seven o'clock in the morning. Single copies in Wrappers
six cents.The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION of the Herald
will be during the previous week, and up to the hour
of publication.

The News.

Our Washington despatches reveal the object of
the mission of Colonel Hayne, the envoy of South
Carolina to Washington. It is to demand of the
federal government the surrender of Fort Sumter.The South Carolina authorities notified Major Anderson
of their determination to capture the fort if it
was not given up, and the Major in reply stated
that he had no alternative but to defend it. He,
however, agreed to refer the subject for decision
to his superiors. It is stated that the President
will not yield to the proposition of Colonel Hayne.
There appears to be no doubt that if the fort is
not surrendered the South Carolinians will attack it.In Congress yesterday the Senate was engaged
in discussing the Pacific Railroad, having, by a
large majority, refused to postpone its consideration
in order to take up the Crittenden resolutions.In the House Mr. Reagan, of Texas; Stanton, of
Ohio, and others, discussed the perilous condition
of the country.The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday
were important, but we have no space for a more
extended reference to them. Full details are
given in our despatches elsewhere.An enthusiastic demonstration of the working
men of New York city against coercing the
Southern States was held in Broome street last
night. The attendance was very large, and the
sentiments expressed and resolutions passed were
of the most decided character. The meeting was
addressed by several well known gentlemen. We
supply a report of the proceedings elsewhere in
this day's paper.A spontaneous Union demonstration took place
at the Oliver street Baptist church last evening.The occasion was the Sunday School anniversary,
and Mr. Lucius Hart was the speaker. An ac-
count will be found elsewhere.The steamship Bremen, from Southampton on
the 31st ult., arrived at this port early yesterday
afternoon. Her arrivals are one day later than
those previously received.A despatch from Naples, dated December 23,
states that the French fleet had abandoned its
position before Gaeta, and that the Saranin fleet
was proceeding to the besieged city. The news
requires confirmation.Extensive warlike preparations are being made
by France, Austria and Piedmont, evidently in
anticipation of Garibaldi's attack upon Venice in
the spring. It is reported that Austria has notified
France and England of her intention to hold
Venice until driven out of the Quadrilateral by
force of arms. Proposals for the sale of Venice
are treated by Austria as idle.The commercial intelligence by this arrival is
unimportant, being but little, if any, later than
that received by the America.We publish elsewhere this morning an account
of the launch of the iron cased frigate Warrior, and
an interesting description of the vessel. The
Warrior is, with the exception of the Great Eastern,
the largest ship ever launched.The trial of Jacklow, the alleged murderer of
the crew of the oyster slop Spry, was called on
in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton yester-
day, but, owing to an informality in the service
of the list of jurymen upon the prisoner's counsel,
the case was postponed to Friday next.The Bowery murder case was under investiga-
tion before Coroner Schirmer again yesterday, but
nothing was developed which could in any way
clear up the mystery. The investigation will be
resumed on Friday.Mr. Bary delivered a lecture on horse taming
last evening, at Niblo's Garden, illustrating it
with experiments on Joe Anderson, and a fine dark
brown mare, which was well known as a kicker.
The house was crowded, notwithstanding the
weather.There was no skating on the Central Park yester-
day, in consequence of the ice being too soft.Nearly two hundred men were at work preparing
for the next frost. Although sleighing was not
good, many parties were to be seen out for a sleigh
ride.We are indebted to Purser William D. Hump-
stead, of the steamship Florida, for late Savannah
papers.The cotton market yesterday was less buoyant,
and closed at rates in favor of purchasers. The sales reached
about 1,400 bales, closing on the basis of about 18 1/2c.
for middling upland. There were no sales reported
of recent arrival after the receipt of the Bremen's news.Four new heavy and rather easier for shipping brands of super-
fine and Western, while extra brands were steady.

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Important from Washington—The Extraordinary Demands of South Carolina.

The news from Washington last evening will strike every one with astonishment and regret, if not with alarm. It was expected, after the return of the Star of the West, that the settlement of the question which is now breaking up this republic would assume a less belligerent character, giving the conservatives of the country some hope of a peaceful solution of the trouble.

It now appears that the authorities of South Carolina are determined upon bloodshed unless they can have possession of all the forts in the harbor of Charleston. Colonel Hayne, the Commissioner from that State, who has just arrived in Washington, made the demand yesterday upon the Executive of the United States for the immediate and absolute surrender of Fort Sumter to South Carolina or, accept the alternative of an attack by the troops of that State upon that castle. We were not apprised, when our paper went to press this morning, what reply the President made to Colonel Hayne; but it was thought, from the position lately assumed by the government, that this extraordinary demand of South Carolina would not be complied with.

Our previously received intelligence from Charleston advised us of the determination of the authorities to take the fort at any sacrifice of life, and of arrangements which had been made to carry this determination into effect. The effort will no doubt be made, for its capture seems to be a point of honor with South Carolina; and it is the opinion of many military men that, with the reckless enthusiasm now prevailing in Charleston, the attack will be a successful one, although, if resisted, with immense loss of life.

We are thus on the eve of civil war. If the President refuses to withdraw Major Anderson it will become necessary to strengthen him with men and ships if an assault be made upon the castle. These reinforcements will create such intense feeling of hostility throughout the cotton States that we may consider civil war inaugurated with the report of the first gun from Fort Sumter. Four States are out of the Union and prepared for the worst. Georgia meets in Convention to-day, and will decide before the close of the week. Two or three State delegations have already withdrawn from Congress, and others are prepared to follow. In the face of these startling events, what is Congress doing to stay this alarming progress of revolution? What is the President elect doing to prevent the overthrow of the republic? Nothing. Absolutely nothing.

ABOLITIONISM AT A DISCOUNT IN THE NORTH.—Garrison, Tappan & Co. commenced the anti-slavery movement in Boston, Philadelphia and New York nearly thirty years ago. At first the doctrines promulgated by these philanthropists were very distasteful to the people of the North, and the abolition meetings were broken up. In the country, however, the abolitionists were sustained by the clergy, and the movement gained strength, until the radical abolitionists were enabled to enunciate their treasonable doctrines without fear of popular resentment. Their position was strengthened by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas rebellion, and they were enabled to bring large numbers of hitherto loyal citizens over to their side. Then came the Helper Book, the theory of which is that slavery might be extinguished by the building up in the Southern States of a party hostile to the peculiar institution of that section—said party to be composed of non-slaveholders. All these demonstrations were taken by the South as so many declarations of a Northern war, and preparations were made for the worst. The time has come, however, for the entire reversal of Northern sentiment. In Philadelphia George W. Curtis has been publicly informed that his inflammatory lectures are not needed. In Boston abolition meetings are broken up, and Wendell Phillips goes home from church under the protection of a combined escort of women and policemen. At Rochester, the hotbed of abolitionism, spiritualism, women's rightsism, and so on, Miss Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Mr. May and other veterans in the cause attempt to hold a convention, and are compelled to dissolve it in a hurry. At New Haven Beecher has been pelted with rotten eggs. In New York city, the proposition of that distinguished exile from North Carolina, Mr. H. R. Helper, to lecture upon the "Two Systems of Labor," is received with so much dissatisfaction that he has not yet been permitted to open his mouth upon the subject. Mr. Helper may as well retire to private life, and reflect upon the destruction of his pet theory by the solid fact that the secession movement in the South is more vigorously pressed by the "poor whites" than by the slaveholders. If Mr. Helper himself should visit the South he would receive summary punishment at the hands of men of his own class in the community where he formerly resided. This being a notorious fact, the Helper humbug may be accounted as having quite exploded.

As to the old set—Garrison, Pillsbury, Henry C. Wright, Abby Kelly Foster and others—they may as well hang up their discordant harps for the present. Many of them have heretofore pocketed comfortable incomes as itinerant anti-slavery lecturers. Now they will not be permitted to ventilate their pestiferous doctrines; and, though the contingency is distressing to contemplate, yet it is not improbable that some of them may be compelled to labor honestly for their living. The secession movement has its advantages after all.

THE CHEVALIER WEBB RAMPANT.—We had supposed that under Mr. Lincoln's administration the Chevalier Webb would be amply satisfied with the authority to sport in Vienna or Constantinople that splendid diplomatic court costume made to his order some ten or eleven years ago, and laid up in lavender ever since. But now it appears that, notwithstanding all his late years of instruction as a lay member of the Episcopal church, and notwithstanding the general belief that age brings wisdom and the counsels of peace, nothing will satisfy our bel-

ligerent cotemporary except the baton of a field marshal in a war of subjugation upon the Southern States. He tells Mr. Lincoln plumply that, as President, his first duty will be to call for men to recapture those forts and arsenals now in the possession of Southern rebels, and that if fifty thousand men, or five times fifty thousand men, which is two hundred and fifty thousand men, shall be wanted for this purpose, they will be forthcoming. And Webb issues this decree as his ultimatum. It is his interpretation of Mr. Seward's speech, and the Chevalier says that the Senator "knows what the administration of Mr. Lincoln intends to do." In a word, the Chevalier Webb has spoken for Seward and Lincoln; and the Chevalier Webb having buckled on his armor and his mahogany stocked pistols, let Gov. Wise tremble and fly.

The Union Element in the South—Conciliation the True Policy.

Of all the obstructions which stand in the way of a Union-saving compromise, the most embarrassing to Northern conservative men is the belief that so overwhelmingly strong, impetuous and irresistible is the cause of disunion in the Southern States, that it cannot be now arrested by any peace offering; whatsoever. The impression has become almost universal in the North that all parties and all classes of our Southern brethren have been drawn into and are borne along by this resistless current of revolution, so that none of them are disposed any longer to believe in or listen to any terms of reconciliation.

This prevailing Northern impression was fully betrayed on the part of Mr. Seward in his late carefully elaborated speech in the Senate, in which he says that "when these eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended—one, two or three years hence—then, but not till then," will be in favor of a convention to revise the constitution. In other words, Mr. Seward concurs in the opinion entertained by the great body of the republican party, rank and file, that, pending "these eccentric" movements of secession and disunion," all attempts to bring the South to reason and an accommodation with the North would be "love's labor lost." He and his party, therefore, have apparently resolved to rest upon their oars, so far as any compromises may be concerned, until this wild Southern torrent of revolution shall have exhausted itself, and "calmness shall have resumed its wonted sway over the public mind."

But the question here recurs, is it true that every conservative element in the South has been drawn beyond recovery into this rushing tide of revolution? Our answer, too, is at hand; and we answer no. Even from a superficial examination of these late Southern revolutionary movements, we can detect in them the existence of a strong conservative party, now silent or passively submissive to a despot to outside pressure, but awaiting only an encouraging invitation from the North to come to the rescue of the Union. The popular vote cast in Alabama and Mississippi in the election of delegates to their secession conventions turns out to be at least twenty-five per cent less than that cast in the late Presidential election. The Natchez (Mississippi) Courier says that the vote for the direct secession candidates in that State was far less in every county than was anticipated, and that in the aggregate it does not perhaps exceed one-third of the popular vote of the 6th of November.

Thus it is apparent that secession in Mississippi and in Alabama has gone through by default, and that this test had been regarded as decisive and final, and beyond the reach of the "sober second thought" of the people, the secessionists in both these leading secession States would have been signally defeated. In Arkansas, hitherto ranked as under the absolute control of the fire-eaters, it appears that the conservatives have so far triumphed as to defeat the proposed legislative call of a secession State Convention. In Virginia and Tennessee the motion to call a Convention has been carried, but with the very significant saving provision that the acts of the Convention shall be submitted for ratification or rejection to the people.

The only State which has manifested anything like resolute faith and unanimity in its revolutionary programme of a Southern confederacy is South Carolina. But her faith and her unanimity are the results of thirty years of incessant training. Thus thoroughly inoculated with the beauties of Southern independence, nothing but the practical experiment itself would satisfy her people. Having entered upon the experiment, and with something of that independent spirit of the prodigal son, we are inclined to the impression, notwithstanding the extraordinary demands of Col. Hayne in his interview yesterday with the President, that even South Carolina will be anxious to be invited back to the cheaper and more abundantly supplied table of the strong, grand and glorious government of the Union. Upon this point we are materially strengthened by a late message of Gov. Pickens to the Legislature on the subject of the two regiments of troops authorized by the State Convention for the defensive purposes of the Commonwealth. In pursuance of this authority the Governor has called out one regiment for a beginning, and he informs the Legislature that for twelve months this preliminary regiment will dispose of some \$200,000, or that the two regiments, for six months, will require the same amount. The next item demanded is \$150,000 for the sea coast police authorized; next, the act passed to provide for an armed military force demands an item of \$50,000, and provision has been made for raising \$400,000 more for the purchase of arms and munitions. These several sums, the Governor says, amount to one million four hundred thousand dollars, which we submit as a preliminary draft upon her three hundred thousand white population, is well calculated to suggest to South Carolina the idea that the dawdling glories of secession are too costly to be long endured. Her Governor is evidently inclined to this opinion, for immediately after these enumerated items he says—"It is hoped that circumstances may arise which will give a pacific settlement to our difficulties; and if so, every reasonable endeavor shall be made to prevent the expenditure of the whole amount; but that the more certain way to produce a pacific turn to events is to be thoroughly prepared to meet any emergency." We think our readers may depend upon it that when, on the part of the belligerent little Commonwealth of South Carolina, it is hoped that circumstances may arise which will give a pacific settlement to our difficulties," we are approximating that point

at which a practical compromise to the Southern States may be offered with every prospect of success. We would accordingly invite the attention of Mr. Seward from these Southern "eccentric secession and disunion movements" to the manifestations we have indicated of a large and powerful and not altogether dormant Union party in the South, which only awaits some liberal, practical offers of peace in behalf of Mr. Lincoln's administration, in order to show to him that the South may still be reached by reason and conciliation.

On the other hand, we cannot appreciate the wisdom of Mr. Seward's policy of "masterly inactivity" in the matter of a compromise, when nothing but a compromise can arrest these Southern secession movements from the decisive resort to a Southern confederacy. Nor can we comprehend the advantages supposed to lie in that other policy suggested by that terrible man of war, Horace Greeley, and other military chieftains of the republican camp—the policy of first recovering, by force of arms, the federal forts, arsenals, &c., seized by the State authorities in South and North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, before entering upon any negotiations of peace with them. Where would now be the revolutionary factions of Kansas, of 1854-55-56-57, had they been strictly dealt with according to their deserts? But has not a general amnesty made a better peace among them than could have been made by the federal bayonet and the hangman?

We have endeavored to show in this article that the policy of conciliation and compromise would not now be lost upon the South, and we conclude in urging upon Mr. Seward, as the conservative Union representative of the President elect, a step or two farther in this direction. Delays in affairs of peace are dangerous, when the events of each succeeding day are widening the field of revolution.

The Telegraph System—Its Value in Revolutionary Times.

Since the secession movement has gained head the telegraph has been charged with giving it impetus by the circulation of false and exciting rumors. Those who make such accusations neither take the trouble of weighing the facts nor of contrasting the advantages of the present rapid mode of transmitting intelligence with that of the old mail system. In the first place the telegraph, as an instrument of communication, is no more responsible for the character of the news flashed over its wires than the Post Office is responsible for the contents of the letters forwarded through it. It has not and never can exercise any power of censorship, for the simple reason that it would lose the confidence of the public the moment that it attempted to do so and would forfeit its character as a purely commercial enterprise.

But it remains to be proved that the telegraph is not in every way as reliable in its confidential aspects as it is in point of rapidity. We contend that it is. There are infinitely less inducements to fabricate news by its instrumentalities than under the old mail system, because its contradiction by the same means can be so immediately arrived at. No stock exchange operation can be successfully carried out by its aid, because people are always on their guard against a surprise, and lose no time in verifying the information sent.

As regards the unreliability of the political reports and rumors transmitted by telegraph in connection with the South, there is no real ground of complaint. Very little news of this kind has been forwarded or received which had not some foundation in fact. With the public mind in such a state of feverish anxiety, and such a rapid instrument of communication at their command, it is not of course to be expected that newspaper correspondents will always wait for the full development of events. It generally happens, however, that when the intelligence they send is contradicted by interested parties, it is borne out by later news. The telegraph correspondents employed by newspapers are not infallible; but it is due to them to say that, generally speaking, they are correctly informed.

The way false rumors get circulation is less by their instrumentality than by that of outsiders. Parties in Washington and other centres of intelligence pick up rumors in bar-rooms and other public places, which, without troubling themselves to investigate, they telegraph forthwith to their friends in the different cities. These rumors occasionally find their way into the newspapers, though journals having reliable correspondents of their own are rarely taken off their guard by them. Were there no telegraph in existence the parties sending them, having the mail to wait for, would probably have time to verify their accuracy before forwarding them. Having the telegraph at their command, they despatch them in the heat and excitement of the moment, without reflecting on the possibility of their being erroneous. It is in this way that most of the acts of Mr. Buchanan in connection with the revolutionary movements in the South have been misrepresented. If any one has a right to complain of the abuse made of the telegraph it is unquestionably the President.

Against these slight drawbacks, however, we have to weigh the advantages derived from this triumph of modern science. Just imagine the excitement of the public mind at the North if the report that the Star of the West had been sunk by the batteries of Fort Moultrie had remained many hours uncontradicted. And should the present Congress return to its senses and resolve to restore peace to our unhappy country, how important will it be for it to find at its command a means of transmitting this happy intelligence to the remotest points of the Union with the least possible delay, and of thus abridging the anxiety and suspense that weigh upon the public mind. The Post Office could not do this within a month, whilst the telegraph will effect it at this side of the Rocky Mountains within a few hours, and as far as San Francisco within a fortnight. Let the ignorant and unreflecting abuse the telegraph as they will, it is one of the most important contributions that modern science has made to human progress.

NEW YORK SENTIMENT UPON THE CRISIS.

It is certainly very gratifying to all of us dwellers in the commercial metropolis to know that the Empire City stands firm for "the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws." The hard times have thrown at least fifteen thousand workmen out of employment, but as yet there have been no disturbances of the peace, nor any marked increase in crimes against property. The laboring population of New York is the most patient, orderly, law loving and forbearing in the

world. Were England and France disturbed as this country is at present, the mobs of London and Paris could only be restrained by military force. Here, however, we have no mob, so to speak. The people meet peaceably and discuss the questions of the day in an orderly manner, as the workmen's gathering did last night. It is a little curious to see that the place where the workmen held their meeting is located upon the site of the "Temple of Reason," from which Fanny Wright enunciated her peculiar doctrines twenty-five years ago, and the workmen may find in the circumstance occasion for the reflection that, next to the philosophers who seek to overthrow the social fabric, the professed politicians are the most dangerous persons in the community. Every body should pray that we may be delivered both from the pseudo philanthropists and the trading politicians. Let the workmen keep a sharp lookout for the latter.

The Institution of Slavery in a French Point of View.

Slavery in the United States has been recently made a subject of a very sharp controversy in some of the Parisian journals—the *Steele* and *Le Pays* among the number. In the first, M. Jourdan has attracted attention by what we may call his extreme black republican doctrines, which lead him to advocate the immediate and total nullification and prohibition of slavery throughout the Union, by a summary act of Congress; and in this view he is sustained by the *Constitutionnel*. In *Le Pays*, however, M. de Cassagnac has replied to M. Jourdan with that consummate ability for which he has been long distinguished. M. de Cassagnac, who generally receives his inspiration from the Emperor, gives a rational and clear expression of his views, with a concise force that completely upsets the arguments of his opponents.

Indeed, the want of not only common sense, but common information, upon the matter which M. Jourdan undertakes to legislate for, is surprising in a man holding such strong opinions, and giving utterance to them with such confident freedom. He writes like one who believed slavery some recent and obnoxious innovation introduced into the Southern States of the federation, and that this ought not to be tolerated any longer by those of the other States who are not in favor of it. He says that the constitution of the United States extends personal freedom to every one, regardless of color and race, and he loses himself in a maze of false surmises and equally erroneous conclusions. M. de Cassagnac is therefore compelled to tell him that slavery existed in the United States before the United States became a republic, and that there is no such thing in the constitution he quotes as a proclamation of personal freedom to every man, woman and child, whether black or white; or, in his own words, "regardless of color and race."

He then goes on to maintain that slavery exists by a sort of law of Divine right. He instances the circumstance of the Apostle Paul sending the fugitive slave back to his master, and instead of trying to prove, as M. Jourdan does, that Christianity and the Bible expressly forbid slavery, he proves exactly the reverse. He instances the words of our Lord, where he preaches humility and obedience in the words, "Servants, obey your masters," and teaches masters to be kind to those over whom they have authority. Where is the Divine law and right of equality here, about which M. Jourdan declaims so loudly? M. Jourdan must not only be in ignorance of the history of slavery, but possessed of no common share of vanity, which leads him to think himself a much wiser and more honest judge of things than those philosophers who have preceded him, and whose names stand first on the roll of fame. Does he not know that Plato and Aristotle were partisans of slavery, and that Voltaire had set his teeth till the day of his death, and never entertained the idea of emancipating them. M. Cassagnac has a good way of putting his antagonist of the *Steele* right, if indeed he chooses to be put right; but this we are afraid is doubtful. He says:—"When we see so many learned and noble hearts, who have at least as much moral sense as M. Jourdan, preach submission instead of revolt, and pave the way gently and cautiously for the negro towards free life, we think ourselves right to attach little importance to the effusions of superficial people who undertake to write on the greatest questions without understanding them, and appeal to passions and violence for the instantaneous remodeling of institutions which time only can bring about." He elsewhere warns him that when institutions are old, care must be taken in any attempt to modify them. He reminds M. Jourdan that as late as the year 1775 the French government gave four millions of francs to the shipowners of Bordeaux and Nantes in order to enlist their services in the promotion of the slave trade as an element of colonization; and he asks why in particular M. Jourdan should reproach the United States for countenancing slavery, when, at the same time, as from ages immemorial, slavery exists in Africa, Asia, and even Europe—the serfdom of Russia as a prominent instance. M. de Cassagnac concludes by showing that slaves are property as much as houses and land, and that while such is the case the system which sustains the right of that property must be supported, and that the federal government has no right to prohibit slavery where it exists, because slavery not only existed in its territory, but was universal and unquestioned when the republic was proclaimed.

On the whole, the controversy is calculated to place our institutions in a truer light than that in which M. Jourdan appeared to see them, and has reflected credit upon the ability of Cassagnac and the opinions of Napoleon, although nothing new has been elucidated.

News from Hayti.

Hayti journals to December 8 have been received. *Le Progres*, of Port au Prince, date of November 24, announces in most jubilant language the election of Abraham Lincoln, calling him the great abolitionist, the true republican, the predestined philanthropist, and calls upon the cities and towns, hills and valleys of Hayti to send up a combined shout of joy.*Le Progres* advocates a thorough union of Hayti. M. Lacroix, Controller General of Customs, had recently deceased. The Lacroix subscription was progressing.*Le Progres* of Dec. 1 has quite full details of the American news, and is evidently puzzled what to make of the southern news.

The production of coffee is strongly urged upon the Haytians.

Le Progres, in view of the prevailing prejudice against color, urges advancement in knowledge, in art and in commerce upon Haytians, that they may prove by their works their aptitude for civilization.

The Convention between the Force and President Gervais is published. The convention relates to the organization and regulation of the Gervais region in Hayti.

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Le Progres, in view of the prevailing prejudice against color, urges advancement in knowledge, in art and in commerce upon Haytians, that they may prove by their works their aptitude for civilization.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

War and Rumors of War—A Flood of Resolutions on the National Crisis—The Senate and House Committee on Federal Relations—The New York Fire Department—Firebreakers—Croton Aqueduct—Metropolitan Police—County Clerk, Sheriff and Register, and Brooklyn Ferries— Canal Commissioners.

ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1861.

The public mind is still susceptible of every thing coming from the South. All sorts of rumors are flying about the streets in regard to engagements that have already taken place between Anderson and the South Carolinians. They have had all the forts and barracks demolished by the guns from Fort Sumter, and that Anderson was engaged in sending shells into Charleston. The people are so easily gulled by these flying rumors that there is a general disposition to keep them excited over the latest news from the South, and were all of these rumors published we should have civil war forthwith.

Savory the Union and legislating upon slavery are still the order of the day, especially in regard to the subject of one or two bills were introduced relating to this subject coming from the republican side of the House. Mr. Benedict, republican, from Albany, who is laboring to become a leader of the republican forces in the House, introduced a bill, its importance being as follows:—"All provisions of law providing for legal proceedings before State authorities to compel the return of fugitives from service or labor to States from which they have fled are hereby repealed." This shows conclusively that the feeling for backing out of the strong grounds that they have taken against the South has become universal, and the representatives of the party are looking around to see what is to be done to satisfy the change in the public sentiment.